

The Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

VOLUME XXVII. NO. 31

To Cleanse the Blood

Scrofula, catarrh, boils, pimples, carbuncles, running sores, eczema.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

GO TO GOSSETT'S SHOE STORE

BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF

SHOES,

MEN'S,

WOMEN'S,

MISSSES,

CHILDREN'S.

JAS. P. GOSSETT & CO.,

UNDER MASONIC TEMPLE.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!

STEEL PLOWS AND PLOW STOCKS!

BLACKSMITH OUTFITS DOWN. WAY DOWN.

Two Hundred Dozen Axes, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

We Defy the World in Quality of Goods and PRICES.

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WILL. R. HUBBARD, JEWELLER.

If you want to see the LARGEST STOCK and the BRIGHTEST PLACE in Town just drop in and see WILL. HUBBARD'S JEWELRY STORE!

SOUVENIR SPOONS, LOVE CHAINS.

DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SILVERWARE AND NOVELTIES.

It will pay you to give me a call before buying. I don't sell at Cost nor throw in a Chrome, but make a living profit on every article.

Correct representation. Polite attention and promptness.

WILL. R. HUBBARD,

Next to Farmers and Merchants Bank.

FURNITURE AT PANIC PRICES.

The Greatest Bargains in Furniture ever offered in South Carolina are offered at

G. F. TOLLY & SON'S, DEPOT STREET.

They have the Largest, Cheapest and Best Selected Stock in the State, and challenge any Furniture House in the State for a comparison of prices.

WALNUT and OAK SUITS cheaper than they can be bought from any Factory.

BUREAUS at prices unheard of before.

PARLOR SUITS cheaper than any.

AND EVERYTHING in the Furniture line.

Come and see for yourselves and be convinced that what we say is true. Come and look at our Stock, whether you want to buy or not. We will be pleased to show you around.

Caskets and Coffins furnished Day or Night.

G. F. TOLLY & SON,

Depot Street, Anderson, S. C.

BILL ARP.

He Watches the Youngsters Play in the Snow.

Atlanta Constitution.

It strains an old man to see much fun in the beautiful snow. He can't play in it, nor slide nor walk about with any security; but he knows that he can't help himself, and so must try to be happy because the children are. What a glorious thing it is to be oblivious to trouble and apprehension—what reckless joy these children feel while rolling in this miracle of heavenly beauty, while I am here thinking about the coal and wood that are nearly gone and there is no more in town, and how the cook says she "reckon she will have to quit for she can't hardly get up the hill any more," and how I had to shovel a path to the coal-house and the cow lot and dig up some light-wood and contented find the ax for a long time, for the hired boy did not come and he never has any particular place for anything, and the young folks tramp snow all over the hall and the carpet and get their shoes and stockings wringing wet, and Mrs. Arp declares that every one of them will be sick.

But it is beautiful—that is a fact—when the morning sun dispersed the lingering clouds and sent his genial rays all over the fields and lawns and house-tops, I thought it was the most charming landscape that I had ever seen. How quickly can dame nature change our feelings from gloom and apprehension to joy and gladness. The peawhens have come down from their roosts in the trees for the first time in forty-eight hours and the pigeons are circling around and the little birds have come from their hiding places. The sleigh bells are jingling and the boys are coasting down the steep hills, and everything seems happy again.

I reckon now the winter is broken, and in a few weeks the spring flowers and the peach trees will be in bloom. This is the first real pleasant sunny day since the day after Christmas. I. has been a hard, long, wintry spell, and poor folks have suffered, and so have the laboring men who follow the rail and have to take their places by day and by night. I never hear the whistle blow nor feel the rumbling shock of the loaded trains as in the dead of night they move to and fro past my house but what I think of the engineers and the firemen and the brakemen. Maybe, when the "gates are ajar," they will run trains in heaven where they will never be too cold or too hot and no cows on the track and everybody have a free pass over the line.

It is curious how old folks love to read and ponder the memories of the past. I wrote a letter about Andrew Jackson, and had many letters responsive to the subject—most of them were from old men who still love to dream over the recollections of their youth. I had one from a veteran in Atlanta, who was born in 1811, and is still hale and hearty and attends regularly to his merchandise. When he was a youth, the halo of Jackson's victory was still radiant. He tells how a famous comedian named Barnes sang a song in the theater in Savannah nearly twenty years ago. It was called "The Hunters of Kentucky," and Barnes wore a coonskin vest and cap and had an old time rifle and powder horn, and one verse of his song was:

Old Pakenham had made his brags
That he was brave and lucky;
He'd have our girls and cotton bags,
In spite of old Kentucky.

A letter from a friend, who is proud of being a tarheel, says that General Jackson was born in North Carolina, just over the line in Waxhaw settlement, but that his mother, who was then a widow, was over there on a visit. Her home was only a few miles away, and was in South Carolina—and so both States claim him. He narrates some unwritten history of the family, and says that General Jackson's father died a few weeks before Andrew was born, and one cold day when the funeral had to come off the Waxhaw settlers started with the corpse to the graveyard that was two or three miles away. The road was very rough, the day was cold, "the wagon shakely and 'grog' was plenty, and when they arrived at the graveyard and went to the wagon for the corpse it was not in there. It had spilled out on the way, and they had to go back after it." The writer says "these are facts that have long been verified in the Waxhaw settlement."

You can't tell a man's age exactly by his Christian name, but in a great many cases—yes, thousands of them—you can tell the period—the decade in which he was born. From 1815 to 1825 there were more Southern boys named Andrew Jackson than for any other man. My father was a merchant for forty years, and the A. J.'s were numerous upon his books, and there was no great disparity in the ages of those who bore them. For a period of thirty years before this, the G. W.'s and T. J.'s and J. M.'s were the popular initials. But the charm, the halo, of these names has passed away, and now you will find in the families of the veterans many a youth under twenty-five who feels honored with the name of Bob Lee or Joe Johnston or John Gordon, or some favorite officer under whom the father served. This is a good way to perpetuate noble deeds and daring, and costs less than monuments. The devotion of the old soldiers to such leaders is very beautiful, and reminds me of a veteran I met in Texas who, despairing of any boy happening in the family where fine girls had come along in a strain, named the little girl baby "Stonewall Jackson" as a rabbit's foot, he said, and, sure enough, the next child was a boy, and he had to name him B. L. Lee, who was his second choice. "I never seed old Bob," he said, "but I f-f-fretted after old Stone wall until he died, and I loved him a level the best."

BILL ARP.

Bucklers Arniea Salve.
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chills, Blisters, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hill Bros.

— Cannibalism is still practiced in 14 places in the world.

THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

Important Acts Passed at the Recent Session.

A Joint Resolution to provide for the calling of a Constitutional Convention.
Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a Constitutional Convention of the people of South Carolina be submitted to the qualified electors of said State at the next general election, and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting on said question, vote in favor of such Convention, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, at the next session, to designate the time and place and to prescribe the manner of holding said Convention.

Section 2. That the question of calling said Constitutional Convention shall be submitted to said qualified electors in the following manner: That in favor of a Constitutional Convention shall deposit a ballot with the following words plainly written or printed thereon, to wit: "Constitutional Convention—Yes." These opposed to calling said Convention shall deposit a ballot with the following words plainly written or printed thereon, to wit: "Constitutional Convention—No."

Approved December 19, A. D. 1892.

An Act to prevent cruelty to children and to provide for the punishment of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That whoever tortures, torments, cruelly ill treats, or who ever deprives of necessary sustenance or shelter, or whoever inflicts unnecessary pain or suffering upon any child, or who ever causes the same to be done, whether such person be the parent or guardian of such child, or have charge or custody of the child, shall for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 2. That all the provisions of Chapter LX of the General Statutes in reference to the prevention of cruelty to animals be extended to the enforcement of this Act.

Approved December 15, A. D. 1892.

An Act regulating chattel mortgages and the payment and satisfaction thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the mortgage of any chattel shall have the right to redeem the property mortgaged by him at any time before sale by the mortgagee by paying the mortgage debt and any costs incurred in attempting to enforce its payment, and a tender made by the mortgagee of an amount sufficient to pay said debt and costs, if not accepted, shall render the mortgage null and void.

Approved December 19, A. D. 1892.

An Act to provide additional artificial limbs for all soldiers of the State who lost their legs, eye or arms during military service in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, who are now living, and who obtained one under the Acts of 1879 or 1881.

Whereas, there is now in the hands of the State Treasurer the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-five dollars expended, arising from the Acts of the Legislature of this State providing for soldiers of the State who lost their legs or arms in the Confederate service:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all soldiers of the State who lost their legs, eye or arms, or who have been permanently disabled in their legs or arms, during military service in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and who have heretofore received from the State an artificial leg or arm, or who may have elected to take in money the price of said artificial limb, and they are hereby, allowed an additional arm or leg, on the price of same in money, if they shall so elect, upon their complying with all the provisions and conditions of "An Act to provide artificial limbs for all soldiers of the State who lost their legs or arms during military service in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865," approved December 24, 1879, and "An Act to provide artificial limbs for all soldiers of the State who lost their legs or arms, or who have been permanently disabled in their legs or arms, during military service in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and who have not been supplied under the provisions of former Acts of the General Assembly," approved December 17, 1881.

Section 2. That for the defraying the costs and expenses attending the execution of the provisions of the foregoing section the amount of three thousand eight hundred dollars, in addition to the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-five dollars, now in the hands of the State Treasurer unexpended, and which was appropriated under the former Acts, of the General Assembly for the purpose mentioned in the two Acts referred to in Section 1 of this Act, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved December 24, A. D. 1892.

An Act to amend and declare the law in regard to actions by and against the representatives of deceased persons and others for injuries to real estate.
Whereas, there is no remedy provided by law in South Carolina for injuries to the real estate of any person deceased committed during the lifetime of such deceased person, or for injuries to the real estate of any person committed by any person deceased during the lifetime of such deceased person: N. Y., for remedy thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting

in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That causes of action for and in respect to any and all injuries and trespasses to and upon real estate shall survive both to and against the personal or real representative (as the case may be) of deceased persons, and the legal representatives of insolvent persons, and defunct or insolvent corporations, any law or rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 20, A. D. 1892.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to utilize the labor of jail and municipal convicts and to empower the Courts and municipal authorities to impose the punishment of labor within their respective jurisdictions," approved December 22, 1885.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That an Act entitled "An Act to utilize the labor of jail and municipal convicts and to empower the Courts and municipal authorities to impose the punishment of labor within their respective jurisdictions," approved December 22, 1885, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act all Courts and municipal authorities which under existing laws have power to sentence convicts to confinement in prison, within their discretion and jurisdiction, impose the condition of hard labor during the period of such sentence.

Section 2. That all male convicts so sentenced to hard labor and confinement for a period not exceeding twelve months may, upon the conditions hereinafter specified, be required to perform hard labor upon the public highways, roads, bridges and other public works of the County in which the offence of which they are convicted was committed, or upon the streets or other public works within the limits of the incorporated cities, towns and villages in the said County in which the offence for which they are sentenced was committed.

Section 3. That all convicts so sentenced to hard labor for the County shall be under the direction and control of the board of County Commissioners, and the said municipal convicts under sentence to hard labor shall be under the direction and control of the said municipal authorities, who shall respectively direct the time, place and manner of labor to be performed: Provided, that in their judgment it be practicable to employ the labor to advantage: And provided, further, that the said board of County Commissioners and said municipal authorities, respectively, provide suitable and efficient guards for the safe keeping of said convicts, the said guards and all expenses incident to the dieting, clothing, guarding and working of said convicts to be paid out of the County funds when employed by the said board of County Commissioners and out of municipal funds when employed by said municipal authorities: And it is further provided, that in case suitable and efficient guard for the safekeeping of convicts shall be provided by the authorities of an incorporated city, town or village, and there shall be no such guard provided by the board of County Commissioners of the County, city, town or village is situated, it shall be lawful for the Courts, State as well as municipal, to sentence to hard labor on the streets, or other public works of such city, town or village persons convicted of offences committed within the County, as well as persons convicted of offences committed within the city, town or village, and such convicts sentenced to hard labor shall during the work hours of the day, or during a term of days to be specified by said municipal authorities or board of County Commissioners as the case may be, deliver them to the safe-keeping of the authorities herein provided for their control and direction: Provided, that no fees shall be charged by the Sheriffs other than that of the original commitment and final discharge.

Approved December 20, 1892.

How He Popped the Question.
A story is told of a bashful young Georgia swain, who called on his sweetheart to propose. Here is a sample of the conversation:
"Miss Addie, can you sweep the floor?"
"Why, yes; of course I can."
"Can you cook?"
"Yes."
"Can you wash?"
"Yes, I can wash, too."
"And scour?"
"Yes."
"Well, can you cut wood?"
"I have cut wood, too."
"Did you ever burn?"
"Sometimes."
"Pick cotton?"
"Yes, pick cotton also."
"Can you plow?"
"No, I can't plow."
"Well, then, I can plow for both of us."

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but a run in the condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FIVE GIGANTIC SOCIAL INIQUITIES.

BY DR. JAMES H. CARLISLE.

Christian Advocate.

A few weeks ago, at a gathering of English ministers, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes said that society in England is threatened by "five gigantic and intolerable social iniquities—drunkenness, gambling, impurity, war and mammonism." As these evils are not bounded by State lines or ocean lines, they threaten American society no less than they do our brethren of the old world.

Let us look for a moment at the first and last in the black list, drunkenness and mammonism. They are alike in some respects, while differing in others. Neither one seems at first view to break the letter of any one of the ten commandments. Mammonism and covetousness are not exactly the same. We may imagine a man as loving too well the money which is honestly his own, while he may not cover the money belonging to another. The New Testament says covetousness is idolatry. In this view, of course, it breaks a leading commandment.

It is not easy for a man to confess himself a drunkard. It is not easy for a man to confess that he was drunk on any given occasion. There is something very deceptive in this vice; it so blunts the intellectual powers that the victim does not always seem conscious of excess. If he is, there is still a more deceptive influence on the moral instincts, so that, knowing his error, he is still willing, even anxious, to deny it with all solemnity. John Keble encouraged his people to confess freely to him as their spiritual adviser. But of two hundred who professed to lay before him their betting slips, he could recall only two who confessed a dangerous love of money. It seems that one hundred professors of religion only one may be expected to confess this easily besetting sin. The "ninety-and-nine," with fatal ease, take it for granted, without debate or self examination, that in so far as this great cardinal sin is concerned, they are "safe in the fold." Who knows of a case where a church member was tried for mammonism? At what "love feast" or "testimony meeting" has a brother persistently bewailed his sinful love of money? Drunkenness is palpable, provable, and can be made the basis of a trial. Perhaps trials of this kind should be more numerous than they are.

Drunkenness tells on a man more plainly than mammonism. In a crowd the lover of liquor may often be singled out at a glance. This sin writes its indictments in characters easily read. It is not so with the lover of money. The drunkard, in his enfeebled state of his intellect, may babble like an infant. The shrewd worshipper of mammon grows keener and more powerful in all that part of his mind that touches money. The moral effect of one of these sins in hardening, impoverishing, destroying moral instincts and capacities may be as sad as that of the other.

Drunkenness is connected with times and places. A prudent man can avoid them. He can stay away from places where he knows temptations will abound. If he has found it dangerous for him to go down one side of the street, he can cross over in time and take the other pavement. He can entirely abstain. The lover of money cannot do this to the same extent. He must handle money and money's worth, or else he must needs go out of the world.

Mammonism is of spiritual origin. It has its springs in our spiritual nature. Love of liquor is at once a spiritual and fleshly sin, having its deep springs in both parts of our mysterious nature. Public opinion is largely responsible for the prevalence of both sins. When a man climbs up in any to a certain belt on the hill of mammon, there is often a disposition to forget the manner in which the fortune was made and give undue importance to the fortune itself. This, of course, must lead men to sin, by all possible ways, to take the nearest road to material success. And society treats with too much indulgence many usages which lead immediately to drunkenness.

Love of strong drink seems to link itself mysteriously with the laws of descent and to reappear in descendants. Perhaps something similar may be the case with a passion for money.

Gambling partakes of the nature of both the vices we have been considering. It is in part love of money and it is also love of strong excitement. The extent of this evil just now over Christendom is phenomenal. A late writer says that more than ninety per cent. of all the business done in "Wall Street" and in the "New York Produce Market" is pure fiction, having no material basis. "Surely this must be a gross exaggeration," is the instinctive cry of the uninitiated reader. The same writer says that the aggregate sum of all stakes put up on race courses in 1892 was about five millions, but the entire sum that was lost or won by bets on these races was even more than four hundred millions.

The "Missing Word" craze is a singular instance of the growing mania. A few months ago an English editor thought of this device of leaving out a word. The fender of the editors, in return for which he was to get his share of certain prizes. A few weeks ago officers of the law put a stop to the advertisement. It was found that the income from it during the last week of its course was more than one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Cheating, gaming, gambling, how easily these words run into each other! An English Bishop, not long since, candidly confessed he did not see where the harm of gambling came in when it begins. Why not see it when one person takes a cent from another without giving an equivalent? If gambling is innocent, so long as the stake is not a serious loss to the loser, we must reconsider our laws and judgments about stealing. Let the sin of stealing begin only when the amount stolen is a very serious loss to the person robbed.

There is a cemetery (or potter's field) of history into which Providence has swept decayed nations. Which of these five gigantic evils will be famous as being the chief cause of the degradation, disintegration, corruption and hopeless ruin of the great American Republic.

There is a narrower view of this painful subject, which is worth a moment's thought from the parent whose eyes may light on this article. You have bright boys and girls just learning to read, or to hear read, the stories of the *Advocate*. What is there in the atmosphere, the business or the amusement of your home which may open a door and pave the way for these children, in a few years, to be swept in by the great procession that crowds in these five thoroughfares of ruin.

Wofford College, S. C.

Gold Dust Cotton.

Southern Cultivator.

Believing it is our duty to let the light there may be on us shine, I wish to avail myself of the columns of the *Cultivator*, the best Southern agricultural paper, in delivering to my brother farmers what I believe to be a valuable message.

Planters are all more or less familiar with the improved varieties of cotton that have been long in general use. The Peterkin, the Welborn's Pet, the Herlong, etc., have been tried in nearly every community and have gained more or less popularity. One of the latest claimants in this section is the "Gold Dust." And I firmly believe that it works an advance over all other varieties as great, if not greater, than has ever been made at one bound by any cotton. I believe that it is the best cotton ever planted.

Only one year ago my attention was first called to this cotton in such a way as to induce me to investigate it. Having seen a letter from the manager of the South Carolina experiment station at Columbia, in which he gave his experience with this cotton, I wrote him. He replied very fully, describing his experience and conclusions and advising me, if able to do so, to buy seed for my whole crop. He said that it was "by far the best cotton he had ever seen." On one-half acre only half sown, he made a good bale. This and all his other varieties came up late in June, and the Gold Dust had, when the frost came October 8th, matured every boll; while the other varieties were caught with about one-half their crop unmade.

I further found that every man that had ever tried the Gold Dust, had for it only praise of the highest kind. So, though I had never seen a stalk of it, nor a man who had, I decided to buy enough seed to plant my whole crop. "A rash venture," do you say? I reasoned that if it was only half as good as his friend said, I would make twice as much as I had ever done with the Peterkin or the Welborn, and would doubtless find ready sale for my seed at a good price. To secure the best, I bought seed two and three years old, planted separate from any other cotton.

When my cotton began to put on forms, it attracted attention. Neighbors from far and near came to see it, and every one said that he had never seen anything like it. The limbs came out right at the ground, grew quite long and averaged at least one for every inch of height of stalk. The forms were very closely rounded on every limb and all the way from stalk to end of limb. Stalks three feet high with 200 to 300 forms were common enough.

When the bolls began to burst maturity, every one was struck with their great size. Mr. Gaillard compared it in this respect with his other varieties, and found that while the others took about 100 bolls to make a pound, 100 bolls of Gold Dust gave the unprecedented yield of one pound ten ounces.

How about the yield of lint? The seed are large and the lint no longer than usual, so one would hardly expect an unusual yield. From thirty-five to forty per cent. is about what is claimed for it; yet I see from all quarters much better returns than that. One report gives forty-four.

The fine body and length of lint is another valuable feature. I sold it to the most experienced buyer in Sumter, one of the best judges in this State, and he said that it had the best body he had ever seen on any cotton. All I have sold has brought the top of the market. The Gold Dust will make a crop in three or four weeks less time than any other I know anything about.

These, then, are the points in which the Gold Dust has proved its superiority to all others: Quickness of growth; sureness of crop; earliness; number and length of limb; number and size of bolls; ease in picking; turn out at the gin; fineness and toughness of lint; ability to stand bad weather; large yield per acre.

H. W. B.

Caught in a Trap.

MARION, Jan. 17.—A shocking affair is reported from the plantation of Mr. Joseph A. Baker, a well to do and highly respectable farmer, four miles south of Marion. For some time, it is stated, Mr. Baker has been missing corn from his barn, which seems to have been extracted through a crack.

Last Friday night he sent a strong steel trap in the barn at the place where the corn had been missing. Next morning, on going out, he noticed the form of an old colored woman named D. J. J. Bates, who had been for some time in his employ as cook, standing fast by the side of the barn with one hand through the crack, quiet and motionless.

Mr. Baker entered the barn and unlocked the trap, when the old woman fell. Her hand was badly cut by the strong jaws of the powerful trap, and her body was well nigh frozen—the weather being intensely cold. She was taken to the house and cared for, but it is reported this morning that she has since died.

Mr. Baker is said to be very much grieved on account of its being the old woman, and not some young thief as was supposed. The old woman had been in the family for a number of years, and had never been suspected of theft.

The first complete Bible printed in England was issued in 1585.

HOW MR. BLANK WAS CONVINCED.

Price Essay, By Mrs. Isa Baylor.

(The American Jersey Cattle Club offered several premiums last year for best essays on the Jersey as a family cow. The essays have been sent in and thirty seven of them have been published. The following is the first.)

Mr. T. was a breeder. His name was a synonym for the choicest and best in his line. He was a man devoted to his family, indulging them in every want possible or practicable. He usually kept three, or sometimes four, of his favorite breed for family cows, to supply the cream and butter needed.

His wife went to Ohio on a visit, and while there became very much infatuated with a Jersey cow, a pet of one of her sisters. Coming home she imported her husband to buy her Jersey, but he told her he would be ashamed to let the neighbors see one on his place—that it seemed to her a man was running down pretty low in stock when he kept a Jersey. "Why," said he, "I'd rather keep a goat, for that wouldn't look as if I were trying to keep a cow and were too poor to do so." But his wife, as he told it, "plagued the life out of him," wanting a Jersey, so one day at a sale some miles distant he bought, for a mere song, a poor little runty, ill-kempt Jersey heifer said to be with calf.

He started home with her, feeling more and more ashamed of his purchase the nearer he got home. Fearing to meet some of his bantering neighbors, he led down a rail fence at the lower end of his farm and drove the animal up through corn rows and by lanes till he got it into the back yard. Calling his wife, he said, "Mary, here is your Jersey but for Heaven's sake, when any one speaks of it, tell them it is yours and yours alone."

"All right, John; I'll keep it in the yard with the children."

All the fall the children and the heifer played together, she sharing their bread and butter, they using her for horse, dog, cow or anything their fancy suggested, and growing dearer to them each day. When winter came the query was, where to keep her. One thing was certain, she must be kept in some place where the children could care for her, so an old woodshed was fitted up and "Bessie" and the children given possession. Christmas morning they went as usual to feed "Bessie," but immediately rushing back, breathless with excitement, fairly tumbling over each other to say, "O, mamma, papa! there's a little calf with 'Bessie,' a little calf, a little bit of calf. Oh! come and see."

A few weeks later a baby brother came to fill the cradle that had been empty for long months (ever since the angels had called its last frail occupant) and as the days went by all hearts grew sick with the fear that the angels would soon bear little Roy away, too. The white haired family doctor, spying the Jersey in the yard one day, said to Mr. T., "Is that young cow giving milk?" "Yes," he said; "it belongs to Mary and the children." "Well, feed the baby on the milk. I have known some remarkable cases of puny babies thriving on Jersey milk." So "little Bessie" had to share with Baby Roy, in whom improvement became marked from the first trial.

June came. "Little Bessie" would eat grass and Roy was a great big fellow, tipping the scales at twenty pounds. Mrs. T. commenced saying some of Bessie's milk to try the quality, not saying anything about it to Mr. T. One morning at breakfast he remarked, "It seems to me, Mary, our coffee is a deal better than formerly. Of what form are you buying our coffee now?" "The same one," replied Mrs. T., but she smiled. Strawberry season. Mr. T. said one day at dinner, "It seems to me berries and cream never did taste as good as they do this year." Mary only smiled. Harvest came on; the harvesters remarked on the excellent quality of the butter. "Yes," said Mr. T.,